The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 24, 1895.



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THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

More Than Fifty-one Thousand Greater Than Its Closest Competitor. The attention of advertisers and the pubhe generally is called to the solid front of The Times circulation.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN TROUBAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX is the sum total of the copies of The Times actually sold during the past week. The nearest approach to these figures is shown in the statement of an even ing contemporary, which claims 176,263 as its aggregate of circulation for the same period, or 51,263 less than is shown in the sworp statement of The Times.

No better evidence can be offered of the populatity of The Times, which, in a comparatively short time, has attained more than that which it has required years for its rival to accomplish.

The Times is a popular paper, sold at a popular price, published in two editions of eight pages each daily, and a Sunday edition of not less than twenty pages, all of which are delivered to subscribers in Washington for 50 CENTS A MONTH.

The morning edition reaches readers in time for early breakfast and the evening edition before 5 o'cleck in the afternoon This method gives readers all the news before it is twelve hours old and is a great improvement over the ordinary daily.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Monday, Oct. 14	33,527
Tuesday, Oct. 15	33,894
Wednesday, Oct. 16	33,735
Thursday, Oct. 17	33,581
Friday, Oct. 18	33,828
Saturday, Oct. 19	35,135
Sunday, Oct. 20	23,766
744 ST 6	

Total.. 227,486 Total. 22,406
I solomnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending Getober 20, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that note of them were returned or recease in the office modelly conditions.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \$2d day of October, A. A. 1895.
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

INTERNAL REVENUE SHOWING The statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the business of his of

fice for the first three months of the ourrent fiscal year does not present that rosy condition of abundant receipts and a ple theric tressury which was predicted by official financial authorities when the new rates of taxation provided in the socalled Wilson bill began to show their mature results. While the figures are in no way abren-

ing they tell emphatically of the necessity of additional legislation which will speedlly place the government business upon a sensible economical basis by making the receipts more than cover the expenditures. Any school boy knows that when the outgo is more than the income either bankruptey or increase of debt must result. It will, therefore, be the chief duty of the Congress which will soon convene to perform this simple arithmetical problem, and it may not be out of place to express an earnest hope that the wisdom of that Congress will be sufficient to solve it without any decrease of appropriations

There are many methods by which the revenues can be increased without cheese paring in the matter of expenditures which ought to be made for the development of in ternal improvements, the erection of pub lie buildings, and the better conduct of the business of government; and that with out perceptibility adding to the burden of general taxation.

In many directions it would be investing with great profit to largely increase appropriations, and there is little doubt that the lesson of the present will teach the lawmakers how to provide amply for the future.

MIDWAY PLAISANCES.

Reports from rural fairs in every part of the country indicate that the example set by the great Chicago Exposition in its feature of the Midway Plaisance has taken deep root in the souls of the managers of aff the diminutive imitations of the World's

From the imposing and pervasive International and Cotton States Exposition whose officers are now entertaining the President and his Cabinet, down to the fascinating little county fair which nestles upon a few umbrageous acres, the Midway Plaisance is a big and seductive card. Prize crazy quilts; biggest pumpkins; aggregations of swine and bovines and equines no more attract rural sweethcarts and swains. They make a bee line for the Plaisance and stay there, wrapt in dreamy delight at the sound of symbols and mand lins, and swaying insensibly in sympathy with the voluptuous dances of the Orient They are blissfully ignorant that the Sally Anns and Bridgets Instead of the Myhrras and Zuleikas and Zuleimas of the playbill, and that their lovely tawny com

of the wrist and flutter of a powder puff, which gentle trickery is imported from

variety show dressing-rooms. These strange diversions have so trans formed the country fair that the managing elders are taking the matter in hand and demanding a restoration of the virtuous status quo ante-Plaisance.

In many cases vigorous assaults have been made upon the innovation. Only yesterday the National Implement Manufacturers' Association, in convention at Chicago, declared war opon the Oriental Imporation, and especially the Kuta-Kuta dances. Picturesque as it is, there is little doubt that the sound morals of patrons of the American rural fair will speedily abolish the insidious and tenacions fragment of the World's Fair, which may have been well enough at the incomparable congress of instruction and dissipation, but which is entirely alien to the spirit and reason of the

CAR BRAKES AGAIN.

nenting upon remarks of The Times in regard to ineffective brakes, especially upon trolley cars, which run upon steepgrade suburban roads, suggests that if the officials of both cable and electric companies would go North and West and examine the appliances there used they would be ashamed of their clumsy machinery.

This is doubtless true of the cars of any of the lines that have been in operation for several years. Improvements in all of these car acessories has been so rapid that investors could hardly be expected to keep pace with them.

The Times made special reference to the ineffective brakes used upon the trolley roads with steep grades, in which case any mishap to rods, chains, or levers menus almost certain injury or death to passengers.

Accidents on these roads have been s frequent of late that official action or new legislation is imperatively demanded in the interests of safety of life and limb. Nearly every day reports of fatal or serious accidents, due solely to this cause, are reported from various parts of the country, and the District furnishes its full quota.

CURAN MASS-MEETING. The committee on invitations, appointed to take charge of this feature of the arrangements for the Cuban mass-meeting, which is to take place the evening of the 31st instant, has formally invited all of the important civic organizations of the District to take part in the demonstration. Of course this is a mere formality, as members of these organizations would doubilers turn out en masse without such action.

There is every prospect of a brilliant assembly, eloquent speeches, and an outburst of enthusiasm, which will be heard not only in America and in Cuba, but throughout the civilized world. Demontrations of this character mean much when they occur at any place in this great Republic, but they have a peculiarly eloquent meaning when held at the National Capital, and not less eloquent in the face of the gratuitous suggestion of Attorney General Harmon that it would be courteous to the infamous Spanish government to keep silent.

Expressions upon this great question coming from Waihington will almost have the complexion of official utterance, at it is an echo at the seat of government of the speech which is heard in every corner of the land-the t peech of the masses, whos rervant is the administration. The fact that the administration timidly awaits Congressional action in no way lessens the force of the universal voice

STREET CAR TRANSFERS.

Slowly ecough the Metropolitan Railond management is proving its determination to shake off its antique trappings and adopt the costnine of modern days, but it is doing it, and therefore one hesitates to abolish transfers with the Eckington system is so offensive to Capitol Hill and suburban residents that it will be met with general condemnation. One would think the management had already made itself sufficiently offensive, but evidently it is not caring a pleayone for popular comfort, convenience, or criticism.

The abolition of these transfers is a new argument for Congressional legislation upon the whole subject of fares. Since legal regulations were last enacted the entire system of street car transit has been revolutionized. Motive power has been changed; consolidations have been made; one fare has been in some instances sub stituted for two, and there is a reasonable demand for lower fares.

Doubtless it is possible for Congress to regulate these matters notwithstanding charter stipulations. Bills have been introduced time and again relating to exchange of tickets and making of transfers. thus recognizing the absoluteness of Congressional control. With the new rela tions of the various systems to each other and to the public it would seem to be high time for legislation to establish cheaper fares and more liberal transfers.

Senator Hill is a giant when he attacks the Republicans, but when he is forced around to a defense of the Democrats visions of the occupant of the White Hous arise and his amen sticks in his throat.

The anxiety of Corbett to meet Fitz simmons is nothing compared to the anxiety he would have to get away from him if they should meet.

Judging from the knockout given by the Arkansas supreme court to Chancellor Leatherman the latter should have been named Leatherhead.

Apparently the Metropolitan manage nent has agreed not to incommode the P street business men. Now let it rescind its offensive action in regard to transfers, and it will be just the nicest fellow in the world.

Quay, Platt, Clarkson, and Carter are having a little executive session, and when they get through it will not be necessary to hold a national nominating convention. Quay is for Cameron for President, but

he will manage to be outvoted by the other said several words yesterday when be

announcement that Secretary Carlisle had stopped silver coinage and closed the New Orleans mint Secretary Olney would have the oppor-

tunity of his life to exploit his vigorous foreign policy opinions if he would at-tend the Cuban mass meeting. Hill's fluency always grows a little fagged when he attempts to describe ne fervency of his love for Grover.

Explosion to a Naval Station. Kiel, Oct. 23.—An explosion occurred to-day in the rifle-making room on the gun wharf of the naval station here, caused by a spark flying into a quantity of gunpowder. Three men were fatally injures.

Two Masterly Addresses Before the Unitarian Conference.

DIFFERENCE OF RELIGIONS

Dr. Fiske on the Origin of Liberal Thought in America-Dr. Everett's Address-Meeting of the Temperance Society Heid-Reform Methods Discussed by Members.

The prominence of the speakers and the nature of the topics they discussed made last evening's session of the Unitarian conence one of the most interesting ever

Metzerott Hall was filled with an audience seldom equaled in character, the great congregation being composed of representative men and women, while many clergymen and educationalists were

Rev. Charles Carroll Everett, dean of the Harvard Theological School, in an address on the "Unitarian Theology" reverted to the definition adopted by the last national conference, as follows: "These charcles accept the religion of

Jesus, holding in accordance with his teach-ings that practical religion is summed up-in love to God and love to man." He said that while much could be learned from this statement it contemplated no "scheme for salvation" such as are held by most other religions with the object of making men pass for something they were not. Sacrifices, for instance, were intended to cause men to be treated as though they had kent the laws they had broken, the had kept the laws they had broken, the historic salvation scheme having been based upon certain legal fictions and

DIFFERENCE OF RELIGIONS The difference between Christianity an other religions was that it is revealed, others are natural; in it God seeks men, and the others, men seek God. Because it rejected such schemes, Unitarianism bas been regarded as made up of negations, but as they were mainly negations of ne-gations, they were really affirmations. Thus, Unitarians were ready to greet more gladly than most other religious the toctrine of evolution as it was made real and definite by Spencer and Davis. Uni-tarians who accepted part or all of the New Testament stories of the miraculous see in them manifestations of higher law instead of a breaking through of all

If to the Unitarian, Christanity is the highest religion, it is not because it is added to mature but because it is the fullest revelation of that divine power which is working through all nature and human life. Thus the Unitarian re-stores to the work in the beauty of the Christ life of which the creeds had robbed it. When the Unitarian says: "Jesus was a man," he is understood to call him a "mere man" as if there ever was a "mere

THE UNITARIAN FUTURE. Unitarians like to speak of God as the Influenced by the later scientific thought they think of him as revealing innself in the order of beauty of the un-verse. The Unitarians believes that in the future life there will open to every sent the highest possibilities for which he is fitted and that the companiouship that furnished so much of what is most pre-cious in human lives will not be backing. At the business meeting yesterday after noon Carroll D. Wright reported a revision

of the resolutions previously proposed on Christian unity, and they were finally adopted by the conference as follows: "Resolved, That this Church accepts the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teaching, that practical religion is summed up in love to Got and love to man, and we cordisily invite to our working fellowship, only who, while differing from us in belief, are in general sympathy with

our spirit and our practice.

"Resolved, That the national council give the above declaration the widest possible publicity as a sufficient basis not only for 'Christian unity,' but also for the religious unity of the world."

Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, of Boston, who presided at the meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society, said that not many years ago the temperance movement dead only with individuals, but now had enlarged its scope to include the welfare of society at large. I It now had to confront the problems of public health, crime and poverty, and their remedy. The agencies controlling temperance to day were science, the Church, and the law, and the speakers of this meeting each represented one of

NORWEGIAN SYSTEM. Rev. D. N. Beach, of Cambridge, Mass. whose address was entitled "The Righteons ness of the Norwegian Principle and Para

or Importance of its Application in Temperance Reform, "declared that in spire of all that had been done in the way to temperance agitation, the drink evil was greater than ever, and growing rapidly, beause the campaign against it was misdi ected because the duality of intemperance was not recognized. It was not only necessary to attend to the people who was but the more dangerous class who ented to get rich selling it.

wanted to get rich selling it.

The Norwegian principle attacked the saloon power and in his opinion it was the only solution especially in the form which was proposed for Massachusetts, which, he said, had been defeated by temperance aid, had been defeated by some some who did not understand it.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, secretary of the committee of fifty for the investigation working the property of the secretary of the

of the liquor problem, represented the scientific modern method described by the chair OTHER TEMPERANCE METHODS.

The committee, which was composed of specialists in their professions throughout the country, was divided up into subcommittees on physiology, legislation, economic etc., which were studying the question in its various aspecta and had as yet made no announcements, desiring to accomplish a unity of effort by a complete report when

Failure heretofore had been largely due to a division of effort, and it was the hope and exectation of the committee to point a way which all could follow with success. The church as a modern method of tem-perance reform was allotted to Father A. P. Doyle, general secretary of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, but he was too ill to attend at the last

President Eliot paid a high tribute to he work accomplished by Father Doyle's

WHO RUN MAY READ.

Curious Legendona Georgetown House

An old-fashioned, rough-plastered, white ouse, standing on the west side of Thirtyfourth street, between P and Q streets, in Georgetown, has for the past few days been an object of lively interest to residents in that section.

The bachelor owner and occupant of the place, Charles H. Truanell, is fully as old-fashioned as his domicile, and it is one of his eccentricities that is just now being

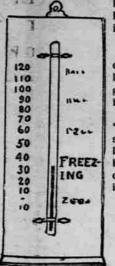
Just under a window is nailed a board, n which is painted in prominent letters the blowing lines: "God curse two trustees, two perjurers

and convicts and whisky sellers, who robbed Naboth of his land."

Naboth of his land."

The property is part of what was once a very large estate in Georgetown, but it has been partitioned among so many in the course of years that the parcels now are rather small. One large tract in particular, adjacent to the eccentric bache-lor's home, was an especial object of interest to him, and when the estate was divided he attempted to buy it. He was prevented; however, as he claims, by a conspiracy on the part of the trustees, and in spite of long litigation in the District and United States courts, saw it pass out of his hands.

YOUR'RE TOLD



by the weather man to get out your heavy overcoat, 'cause you'll need

it to-day. Got one? Well, 'tisn't very far off. You can drop right in here and spend as little as \$7.50 or \$10 and get as good a coat as \$3 or \$5 more will buy, no matter where else you look. All genuine silver is stamped "sterling." "Saks" is the sterling stamp on an Overcoat. It's the best for the money-that you can bank on. Choice of styles and cloths-but only one kind of mak-

ing-the honest kind. We want to get you started to wearing our \$1.98 Shoes. We know you'll get \$2.10 s worth of satisfaction.

Get a coupon-an't guess-maybe your boy'll get one of the three bicycle we're going to give away.

SAKS & COMPANY

Pa. Ave and 7th St.-"Saks' Corner."

HALL WOULDN'T HOLD ALL AMONG HOME HEATHEN

Closing Session of W. C. T. U.

Most Specessful Convention Ever Held by Women in Any Country-Callfornia May Capture the Next Meeting-Miss Willard Gains Her Point. The Business Transacted. -

Baltimore, Oct. 23.-The most success ful convention ever held by the W. C. T. U., and in many respects the most important ever held by women in any age, or in any country, had a brilliant closing to-night. perfect organization and well arranged methods of work has given unsestionable proof of the ability of the White Ribboners to conduct the business of such a convention with the best possi-

The greatest variety of topics has been before the convention and disposed of with ability and disputch. The main issues, however, were not jost sight of and Miss Willard and the delegates generally believe the society has taken a long step toward the creation of public sestiment for the enactment of laws to abolish the sale of liquors and to prohibit the "social

The place for the holding of the next national convention was not decided upon. In-vitations were received from Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., Nastville and Chat-tamooga, Tenn., Portland, Ore: Portland, Maine; Karsas Ciry, and Scattle, Wash., and word leaves the bands of the residence and were placed in the hands of the executive committee. It is the general belief that Los Angeles, Cal., will be selected. WOULDN'T HOLD THEM,

Handreds who tried were unable to gain admission to Music Hall to night to witness the closing scenes of the convention. Ban-ners were presented to several State unions

which showed large gains in membership, and there was a feast of music.

As the roll of States was chiled each State delegation responded by rising, giving its State motto, and singing a unique song especially composed for the occasion. Many of the songs were sung to music belonging in a special manner to the respective States. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

During the day session the platform, which waspromulgated and partly approved yesterday, was adopted. The planks under

yesterday, was adopted. The planks under consideration to-day were of minor im-portance and were adopted with little In a report read by Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago, it was stated that the outlook favored her belief that \$300,000 would be raised before January I to retire outstand-ing stock and bonds of the Chicago W. C. T.

J. Temple.
Mrs. Jane Kenney, of Michigan, reported for the penal and reformatory institution department. She asserted that the White Ribbons are doing more to secure sep-arate reformatory institutions for women and children than any other organization. and expressed the hope that women would be appointed on State boards of charity

CAPTURED THE CONVENTION. Miss Willard carried the convention with her in a broad movement to include Cath-olics and Hebrews in fraternal relations

with the White Ribbon Society.

Mrs. Charlion Edholm, of Chicago, of the Crittenton Mission, fold of the traffic in girls, and of the work done by the mission. She said: "The liquor traffic and the traffic in girls are sending our girls to hell at the rate of one hundred eyery month. Of two hundred thousand girls, over one half were snared and bought and sold. They only bring from twenty-five to fifty dollars. A horse that would not cost more would not be a thoroughbred. Their average life is five years. Forty-six thousand are carted out to Potter's field services.

field every year. Over a hundred Amer-lean homes have to be desolated every day ican homes have to be described every day to recruit the ranks of shame. Since this time last week seven hundred girls have been ruined and are spending their first Sunday night in these sinful places: She spoke at length on the subject and She spoke at length on urged the work of reform.

OLD POLICEMAN ILL.

Ex-Officer Dyer Taken Uncor to the Hospital. William B. Dyer, an old-time member of the Washington police force, was taken to the Sixth precinct station last evening in an unconscious condition. Police Sur-geon J. Ramsey Nevitt was summoned, but could not decide exactly what was the

trouble with the veteran officer.

It was thought, however, to be uremic poisoning. He was sent to Providence Hospital, where he lies in a critical con-Dyer's mind has been somewhat affected ever since he accidentally shot and killed his daughter, about fifteen years ago, his pistol being discharged by falling to the floor.

DAMAGES TO SEALERS.

Convention to Fix the Canadian Claims Will Meet Here Next Week. Official advices have been received here that the advisory representatives of Canada who will assist Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, in his negotiation of a convention with Secretary Olney for the de-

mination of the amount of the damage sus ned by the Canadian scalers according tained by the Canadian scalers according to the principles laid down by the Paris a ward, will arrive here next Monday.

Canada's representatives will be Sir McKenzie Bowell, the Canadian premier, and Sir Charles H. Tupper, Canadian minister of justice. The negotiation, it is expected, will begin next Wednesday.

Trial of the Katabdin. The date of the trial of the barbor defense ram Katahdin, which will take place on Long Island Sound, has been changed from the 1st of November to the 29th of this month. Capt. Picking will be president of the board which will conduct the trial.

Hundreds Are Turned Away from Missionary Work Done Among Chinese and Indians.

WORK OF THE WHITE RIBBONS MANY SCHOOLS STARTED

In California There Are Twenty for the Education of Celestials-Annual Report Shows Congregationalism in Debt-Legal Trouble in a Southern State-The Alaskan Field.

Detroit, Oct. 23 .- The sessions of the American Missionary Association were largely attended to-day. In the morning work were appointed, and the remainder session was largely devoted to a review of the work done by Congregational ong the Coinese and Indians. Rev. C. J. Ryder, secretary of the association, read a paper on "The Indian Fac-tor in the Indian Problem." He said it was our duty to Christianize the Indian

Rev. Nehemiah Poynton, of Massachusetts, in a paper on 'Indian Missions declared that the Indian must have land and laws whereby he can keep possession of it Rev. Sherrod Soule, of Connecticut, made stirring appeal for aid to Christianize he Indian. If he had degenerated, it was

the fault of the white man. Rev. G. W. Reed, of North Dakota, described the reservations and missions of North Dakota and the efforts made to pro-tect the Indian.

WORK AMONG CHINESE. Rev. Willard Scott, of Illinois, then made a report on the missionary work among the Chinese of California, and said that three hundred Chinese Christians are now connected with Congregational missions in California. Twenty schools with more than 10,000 pupils, he

from last year, makes an indebtedness of \$96,147.

In addition the association has received as income from the Daniel Hand fund the sum of \$45,274, and endowment funds to the amount of \$4,810, making a total of \$357,631.

of \$357,631.

Our schools in the South number 74, with 465 instructors and 11,981 pupils. Of these schools 6 are chartered institutions, 39 normal and graded schools, and 29 common schools.
One normal school—that of Orange Park may call for special notice. It has been made an object of a determined attack by the State superintendent of public instruc-tion, who has influenced the enactment of

school, but also for a white teache

laws which make it a criminal offense not only to allow a white student in the

A VICIOUS LAW. This law is so vicious in intent and so significant in its purpose that, after legal opinions of eminent counsel, our committee have found no other way but to test its validity; not in a spirit of disobedience to law, but with a determination to have the deliverance of the highest possible

authority upon a law which we consider un-Christian.

The mountain schools of the association number 17, with an enrollment of 2,084. The past year has been one of remarkable development and progress in church work. There are 212 churches, 138 missionaries. and 10,476 church members. The total number of new churches organized in our various mission fields of the South and West during the year is 42, with 1,425

In the Indian field the association has 80

missionaries and teachers, with 21 schools, 578 pupils, and 14 churches, with a mem-bership of 905. The year's work in Alaska has been the most prosperous and successful in our Arctic work. The enrollment in the schools was 142.

ONE MORE TO VOTE.

North Carolina Synod Favor the Semi-(Special to The Times.) Richmond, Va., Oct. 23.-The North Care

lina Presbyterian synod, in session at Pay etteville, N. C., to-day, voted that the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden, Sidney be removed to Richmond, where a beautiful site and \$125,000 has been donated to the institution.

The vote of the sygod now in session at Charlestown, W. Va., is required to decid

Naval Militia Work.

The Navy Department has received from adjutant general of the New York Navai Militia some valuable information gathered by the militia during its cruises this amomer. The data embraces the character of the country along the shores of Long Island Sound; the depth of water at the various landings, the depth of creeks; the location of telegraph and signal stations; the location of torped onines and improvised batteries and the way of reaching them.

Kirkland at Algiers.

A telegram from Rear Admiral Kirkland, received at the Navy Department, announced the arrival at Algiers to-day of the flagship 8an Francisco. The message informing Admiral Kirkland that he had been detached from the command of the European naval station was sent to Algiers, but there is nothing in the admiral's dispatch of yesferday morning with reference to its receipt

M. GOLDENBERG. Formerly Carbart & Leidy's.

Come in Every day,

pln rout"-there's something new to offer you each visit. We know that the statements we make from day to day tax credulity—we know it is hard to believe that bargain p ices we tell you of are for new, fresh goods. But rest assured, every word of our advertising has actual facts

Coats and Capes reduced.

Fine Bence Reefer Coats, intest "meton" sceres, new "Columbus" lapel, ripple back, 2 buttons, all sath lines. Reduced from \$12 to \$7.50.

Fine Boucle Cloth Reefer Costs, all satin lined, 2 buttons, ripple back, "meloo" alseves, "Columbus" lapel. Reduced from \$15 to \$3.75.

Beautitul Short Pinsh Capes, full sweep, hand-braided and bended. collar edged with wool thibet and also beaded and braided, all satin lined Reduced from \$12.50 to \$7.50.

Handsome extra long Persian Lamb Capes, extra full sweep, col-lar and front edged with wood thibet, all saith lines, high aterm collars. Reduced from \$17 to \$10.50. Genuino Electric Seal Capes, full sweep, 30 inches long, all est n lined, high storm collar. Eeducod from \$18 to \$11.

Silk Seal Plush Jackets, mandelin sleeves, all satin duchesse lined, ripple back, storm cellar, "Colum-bus" lapel. Reduced from \$25 to \$17.50.

Ruching, Ic vd True. Ruching is not much worn at present. Those who wear it will ap-preciate buying 50c, 50c, 55c and 25c Ruching for ic a yard.

25c Windsor Ties, 5c. A large lot of Windsor Ties, in beautiful colorings, which have sold for from 12 to 25c each. Feduced to be each.

75e Satins, 45e vd.

Plain colors, such as pink, bine and cardinal. A splendid bargain. 621/2c Surahs, 371/2c. in brown, blue, green, garnet and

75c Storm Serges, 50c. -56 inches wide, and sold for as high as Nigo yd.

35c Fiber Chamois, 29c vd. the genuine article 121/2 Canton Plannel, 81/4 c.

6c Apron Ginghams, 434c. \$5 Blankets, \$3.89,

Pine California Wool Blankets, pink, blue, yellow or red borders. \$2.50 Blankets, \$1.85. -pink and blue borders

\$2.75 Comforts, \$1 98.

M. GOLDENBERG, 928 7th Street.

-figured satin on one side-plain satin on the other, filled with best

1000000000

VIRGINIA Jockey Club, A CADEMY-ON THE MISSISSIPPIL

ST. ASAPH, VA. Racing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until fur-

ther notice. General Admission, 50 Cents. SIX RACES each day. First race 2:15 p. m. Special trains direct to grand stand from Sixth street station at 1:20 and 1:45 p. m.; other trains, 11:50 and 12:50.

Booking on Elkon, Latenia, and St. Louis races. HENRY SCHULTZE, President Secretary. my13

NOT ALL FOREIGNERS. Forcible Picture of the Condition of Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

Editor Times: Your article of Tues-day morning headed "Costly Importa-tion" is somewhat misleading. In the first place the miners in those districts, where the strike is on, are not by any means all foreigners; a great many of them are native born. They are striking against a reduction of wages below 56 ents a ton, the agreed on price, and not to nercase wages. The great majority of those men would

be only too willing to return to their native place, provided they could earn

sufficient to get there with.

If you have ever been in the region round about Pittsburg you would be able, I think, to feel with those men in their struggle for their rights. Previous to strugges for their rights. Feeboost their immigration to this country they had most likely listened to the statements of enthusiastic Americans in regard to the good wages paid here and also to the enlarged freedom enjoyed by workmen in this country, and in nine cases out of ten they were prevailed upon to come here by some American. When they arrive and go to work they

When they arrive and go to work they soon find out that mining coal at 56 coats per ton means an average wage for all concerned of 60 cents a day about ninety days in the year.

The disappointment of the reality is very heavy to bear, especially to men who have been used to resist force with force; who have not been brought up with a superstitious regard for law and order.

Men never rebel against governments as as such, but rather the conditions made or caused by governments.

caused by governments.

The pairiot fathers of this country in 1774, '75 and '76, did not rebel against the form of government so much as against the conditions created by the government. I am afraid we are sowing in our in-dustrial centers a crop of brainity and injustice which will bear awful fruit not so very many years hence.

There is work enough for all men in

this country at this time, and more than enough; but so long as men like Frick, Carnegie, Scott and others control the means of employment, fust so long will there be misery, want, injustice, and its natural result, crime, even though a wall of fire were built extending round the United States through which no one could penetrate. Yours respectfully, Threatened Mormon Elders.

Threatened Mormon Elders.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 23.—Judge Coble, of
the superior court, has referred to Solicitor
Pou the letter sent to the four Mormon
elders in this county notifying them to leave,
and which they referred to Governor Carr.
Solicitor Pou says that unless the Mormons
can show a conspiracy to force them to
leave he cannot see how the signers of the
letter can be prosecuted.

AMUSEMENTS. ALLEN'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Week of Oct. 21. Matines Saturday.

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, "THE 20TH CENTURY GIRL."

MOLLY FULLER,

JOHN T. KELLY, **GUS WILLIAMS**, And a Chorus of 50 Voices.

Oct 29-MME. MELBA. Seats on sale at box office

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led by OTIS HARLAN. NEXT WEEK:

CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATER COMPANY,

The Masqueraders, With the Empire Theater cast, scenery, &:
The company: Henry Miller. Wm, Faversham, J. E. Dedson, W. J. Furgeson, J. H. Stoddart, Robert Edeson, Jameson Lee Finney, W. H. Cromppon, Joseph Humphreys, E. Y. Bactus, Viola Allen, Arry Busby, Agnes Miller, Adriente Diaroller, May Robson, Elsie De Wolfe, Cilve May; Genevive Reynolds, Ida Conquest, Emma Kemp.
Seats and boxes now on sale.

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Reserved Sents, The, II and \$1.50. Admission for Gallery, The.
Matince Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, St.
Next Week—CRESTON CLARKE.
Sents now on sale.

Bill Nye Bring GREAT BILLOWS OF LAUGHTER

The Unrivaled Bert Poole Reserved Sents 50c, 75c, and 51. Now on sale. Secure them early. ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 7th, st.,

BIJOU THEATER, Sunday, October 27, at 8 o'clock, Grand testimoulal Sucred Concert, tendered to the C. G. Com K. of P. Drum Corps, with an elaborate array of professional local talent. See the daily papers for future announcements. Tickets now on sule at the box office and from the members. The above entertainment is for the benefit of the corps for the reuniforming of the corps. By order of the committee.

PRICES ON SAT. MAT., 50c 25 and 50 75c

Two Remarkable Scances—affection at 3, evening at 3. All the Ma vels of Modern Spiritualism. Astonading Tests spiritualists and skeptics invited. Sacred observed in connection with each scance. Good scats, file and 50c. KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER.

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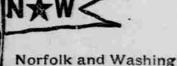
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